THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Atlantic.

The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Interesting Report of the Purser of the Steamer.

Visit of Our Special Correspondent to the Charleston Forts.

OUR KEY WEST AND GULF DESPATCHES,

The United States transport steamship Atlantic, Captain A. G. Gray, from Pensacola April 23, arrived at this port lay morning. The Atlantic left Pensacola at eleven A. M. Tuesday, April 23, and reached Key West at four

Lieut, Miller, United States Artillery, left to proceed to

left at cloven o'clock A. M , and arrived in Havana at

in Favana. Money was scarce. Charter parties with n vessels were being cancelled, and the rumor that the steamer Habana had sailed from New Orleans a a privateer had created great excitement.

Left at Havana the United States steamer Crusader, at

Key West the United States steamer Mohawk. All well on The Atlantic left Havana at half-past one on Saturday

April 27, and arrived at Sandy Hook at eight A. M. May 1, in three days and eighteen hours. PASSENGER LIST.

Bhe brings as passengers Captain Meigs, United States
Army: Commander Walker, late of United States ship
Brootsyn; Lieutenant Abner Read, Mr. R. L. Parker, Mr.
A. Gordon, Captain Rudd and Colonel Saint. Captain
Walker and Mearrs Read and Parker return home by
order of medical surveys.

PURSER'S REPORT OF THE VOYAGE.

The steamahlp Atlantic, A. G. Gray, commanding, left New York on Sunday, April 7, under sealed orders from the government. At eight A. M. discharged pilot, and at ten A. M. shaped her course in compliance with orders. On Monday, the 8th, at four P. M., the wind suddenly shifted and blew fresh from southeast, and so continued until midnight, when it increased to a heavy gale. In to save the horses the ship was hove to, with her to southeast. After the gale had abated we pro-d on our course for Key West, having laid to for

We arrived and dropped anohor in the outer roads at Key West, three miles from Fort Taylor, at two P. M. on y, the 13th, when one of our boats was sent to Fort conveying Col. Brown and his staff, who had prointerviews with the United States officers, both y and civil. At seven P. M. commenced receiving comi troops, ordence, ordence siores, shells, &c., hich were placed on a lighter and towed out to the ic by the United States steamer Crusader, Captain weighed anchor and steered for Tortugas, where mehored close to Fort Jefferson at two P. M. same At this point we took on board more office rs, howitzers, gun carriages, materials, &c , and at nine P. M. were under way for final dest of the army, and to Captain Gray, of the Atlantic. Dur-ing that night and the next day great curiosity was mani-

sted, and although the ship's course seemed to indicate Fort Pickens, yet it was not until the evening of Monday, the 15th, that the secret was disclosed and the reinfo sil was conjecture; but now the countenances of all on board beamed with the knowledge of an approaching

and uncertainty, and the fact that Fort Pickens could be and should be reinforced was settled that night.

On Tuesday, the 16th, at half-past six o'clock P. M., we western extremity), four miles from the shore, close by the frigate Sabine, the flag ship of the squadron, Com. the frigate Sabine, the mag samp of the squared, com-adams. After communicating with the commander and the naval captains present, we took in tow the boats of the fleet, some twenty in number, and after dark weighed anchor and stood in shore, all lights being extinguished, and came to anchor within a mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRae and the water batteries, and three-fourths of a mile from the beach, in four fathoms of water. At a quarter-past nine the first boat pushed off for the beach, with Colonel Brown and Captain Meigs, who were the first to meet and surprise the intrepid Elemmer and his command. During the embarkation of the troops in the boats the signal from Fort Pickees for an apprehended attack was made by the sending up of rockets. This signal was repeated, and bastened the operations. Captain Vogdes and other officers in the fort were astonished at the rapidity of the reinforcement. Before midnight the majority of officers and soldiers were safely in the fort, and although a heavy surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

This successful landing took place three days after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sunater—a fact well known on the mainland, but not known at Fort Pickens nor by the forces aftest.

Early in the morning of the 17th, the remaining troops were landed, excepting the artiflerymen of Captain Barry's company, who remained to land with their horses. At S.A. M. we again weighed anohor and stood to the essiward and anchored about three and a last miles from Fort Pickens and half a mile from the beach. This point was selected as the best place for landing the horses. This difficult work was commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night and dished on the morning of the 18th.

was selected as the best place for landing the horses. This difficult work was commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night and disished on the morning of the 18th.

The United States steam frigate Powlistan, communded by Captain David D. Porter, arrived on the afternoon of the 17th, and after communicating with the flag ship, took position just aboud of us in order to cover the future landing. In this movement she was followed by the Brooklyn, Captain Poor, which suchored under our storn. The Wyandot was cruising about—the Sabine, St. Louis and Supply being outside, about three miles distant. The boats of all the ships of the squadron were actively engaged in landing troops and stores, &c., from the night of the 18th until the morning of the 23th. The Illinois, with reinforcements, arrived at midnight on Friday, the 19th, and her troops were landed the next morning.

Seven of the horses were lost; four died on the pusings, one was drowned alongside, one had his neck broken in the surf, and one died from exhaustion on reaching the shore. The forage and light artillery were landed simultaneously with the horses. On the 18th the landing of the general cargo of heavy and light ordannee, samu nition, provisions, &c., was fairly commenced and continued, with but partial interruption, until the forencon of Tuesday, 23d, when she was finally discharged, to the great gratification of all concerned.

The position of the Powhatan and Brooklyn was such that their guns could sweep Santa Rosa island and prevent a landing from the mainland, and at the same time shielded the hull of the Atlantic. At no time was our means allowed to go down, so that in case of attack, or gale, or any emergency, we were ready to go off shore. On Monday Calonal Brown, the commander of the united States forces in Florida, gave to Captain Gray, in Fort Pickens, the accessary certificate and orders and desputches for key West. On Tuesday Calonal Brown, the commander of the united States forces in Florida, gave to Captain Gray, in Fort Pic

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regt or Corps
3 4 5 6	Rufus Ingails c	Bet Colonei Captain	Engineers.
Office	ers belonging to Staff Comment	rps not attached Staff.	to the Depart

Bvt. 2d Liout. Engineers.

Cot &BtLtCol 2d Artillery Braci Vegdes
Wm. F. Barry
Heary J. Hunt.
Harvey A. Alien
Heary B. Chiz
James M. Robertson.
John C. Tidball. lst Artillers Engineers.
Ist Artillery
Engineers.
Ist Artillery
21 Artillery Jalex J. Perry
J. James C. Duane.
Richard C. Duryon
Godfrey Weitzel
Loomis I. Langdon.
Alex S. Webb.
Gulford D. Bailey.
John Mcl. Hildt.
John Mcl. Hildt.
Jas. M. Whittemore
Jas. M. W. McCreery
W. McCreery lat Artillary.
3d Infantry.
1st Artillary.
4th Artillary.
2d Artillary.

Brt. 24 Lieut Engineers

OUR PENSACOLA CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES HOME SQUADRON, }
OUR PENSACOLA HARROR, April 18, 1861.

Brief History of the Army and Naval Movements in the
Guif-General Bragg, of the Rebei Forces, Dines on Board the United States Frigate Sabine—The First Reinforcement of Fort Pickens—The Details of its Accomplishment— The Condition of Fort Pickens for Defence Traitor Arrested in the Fort-Removal of Guns from For McRae by the Secessionists - The Armament of For

Thinking that news from this quarter may be accept able to your readers at this time, I send an account hurriedly penned, of the movements of the government forces for the past two weeks.

West, where she had gone ten days previously for provi sions, and at once took on board Company A, First artillery, which had been temporarily transferred to the Sabine. By the Brooklyn, Captain Vogdes, commanding the United States artillery, received an order from Captain Adams' orders of a previous date, from the Captain Adams orders of a previous date, from the Navy Department, conflicting with this movement, he (Captain A.) declined to land the troops until he could hear from Washington—especially since no attack seemed to be contemplated by the Southern forces against the fort. General Bragg and Commodore Ingraham had dined on board the Sabine with Captain Adams the previous day, and just prior to the arrival of the Brooklyn a large party of Southern officers had visited the Sal Among them were ex-Congressman Pugh and Mr. Bullooh (candidate for Governor of his State), now "high privates" in the Eufaula Rifles, and stationed near the

to the Wyandot.

REINFORCEMENT OF PORT PICKENS At one o'clock Friday afternoon, April 12, the Wyan dot came out of the harbor, having on board Lieutenan John L. Worden, United States Navy, as hearer of de spatches from Washington to Captain Adams, the senior naval officer off Pensacola.

The nature of the despatches was not known until Lieu tenant Worden had left the squadron again, in the Wyandot, for Pensacola, to proceed thence to Washington.

mayal officer off Pensacola, to proceed thence to Washington. Then it became known that the United States troops were to be landed and Pickens further rainforced to any extent thought necessary by Captain Adams.

After dark the squadron put "out all boats," and the marines of the squadron [115 rank and file) were placed en board the Brooklyn. These Captain Adams determined to land and put in the fort with the artillerymen. We all firmly believed that the forces under General Bragg would oppose the landing of reinforcements—that a force would be put on Santa Rosa Island, some miles cast of Pickens, and attack our men if landed, and that Fort McRae would fire upon any boats attempting to land troops near the mouth of the harbor. We had "come to the canclusion" that it would be "somebody burt" before morning. The excitement and anxiety of the blue jackets and marinos to get on shore was great, for their life has been so duil and inactive here that, however much thay might be opposed to fighting their own countrymen, they were "spinin' for a right," and with any one.

The Wyandot had been ordered to come out after landing Lieut. Worden. At half past seven P. st. we heard the reports of several guns fired towards the harbor, and at eight P. M. Pensacola light was extinguished. This made us fear that the Wyandot had been fired upon. The landing party- of blue jackets—consisting of 180 from the Sabine, 180 from the Brooklyn, and lifty from the Sabine, 180 from the Brooklyn, and lifty from the Sabine, 180 from the Brooklyn, and lifty from the Sabine, 180 from the Brooklyn, and lifty from the Sabine, 180 from the Brooklyn was to doubt the cause of the lights being put out.

Now, surely, the Southerners would be on the alercithe blue jackets were therefore put on board the Wyandot appeared, and it turned out that she had fired the guns when had having got aground at the bar, and was no doubt the cause of the lights being put out.

Now, surely, the Southerners would be on the alercithe blue jackets were therefore put on b

We can at will provision or reinforce the fort now. The great thing was to get the first hundred mea usto it. With that acidize the fort is strong on up to drive back any force which might attack a landing party of results occurred which might attack a landing party of results occurred that the four his both is not now propared to dispute the possession of Pickens, and further reinforcuments can be put in win provisions unmolested.

Sergeant Brody, who has served twenty five years in the artay, was sent on beard the Brockiya some days since, and placed in double irons. He is accursed of corresponding with persons in the Confederate States service, with intent to permit Fort Pickens to seembered at sight, whilst he was sergeant of the guard, by the Southern troops, and thus fail into their hands—a number of guns at Pickens have been found to contain clied putty, fat, &c., behind the cartridges, and others have had the loads drawn. Sergeant B is supposed to have done this. Two seamen, who were 'ordinary men' at the Navy Yard previous to its surrender, are prisoners on board the Sabine, from Fort Pickens accused of matinous conduct.

The guns at McKae have not been dismounted and removed, as reported in the newspapers. The rumor originated from the removal of nearly a hundred guns from that fort, which were lying on the ground and not required for its deferce. Thesis were placed in sais by butteries and earthworks thrown up between the Navy Yard and hightones. An officer of Fort Pickens says that there are over twenty of such batteries, averaging four guns and a mortar each, between the Navy Yard and hightones. An officer of Fort Pickens says that there are over twenty of such batteries, averaging four guns and a mortar each, between the Navy Ward and hightones. An officer of Fort Pickens says that the reare over twenty of such batteries, averaging four guns and a mortar each, between the yard and Fort. We seek to enter the harbor and keep the channel (as.

four guns and a mortar each, between the yard and Fort McRac.

Vessels to enter the harbor and keep the channel (as you will perceive by the plan of the harbor) must run marily a mile bead on to McRes, and again about the same distance, in the same position, towards instrances. Fort and the lighthouse battery. They would be rake they those batteries, whilst unable to return a shot, and in altery-nine cases out of a hundred suck before they could get abreast of the Barrancas. Before ships can enter the harbor Pickons must knock down the batteries opposite, and before this can be done for! Pickons must receive some heavy ordinance.

There are now about 100 guns mounted in Pickens; four only are columbiads, of eight and too-inch, and two mortars; the baiance are twesty eight-inch howitzers and capticeth and twenty-four pounders. This battery is un coubtedly sufficient to prevent its being carried by assuit, and the work itself is strong enough to stand a bombardment; but as an offensive work it does not, as it is at precent, strike me as very formidable.

There are now 6 600 troops here under General Bragg perhaps more. I merely judge by the arrivals and departures as mentioned in the Pensacola papers.

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, OFF PENSACOLA, April 19, 1861.

Rumored Capture of Fort Sumter-Arrival of the Atlant With Troops for Fort Pickens-A Graphic Account of the Becond Reinforcement of that Work-Nervousness of the Confederate State Troops at Fort Barraneas-Prepara-tions for Attack-Arrival of the Powhatan Under English Colors-Colonel Brown's Puture Misitary Policy-More-ments of United States Vessels-Activity and Watchful-ness of the Officers and Men in the Fleet—The Appearance of the Enemy's Camp from the Squadron, dc., dc. Since my letter of the 13th inst. we have had quite

tirring times here. The war wing of the republican party seem to have the track now. We had a rumor on the 14th that Fort Sumter had been surrendered; but as it was only the repetition of what was reported a month ago, little notice was taken of it.

At six P. M., Tuesday April 16, the steamer Atlantic, Captain Gray, arrived and anchored near the squadron having on board 480 troops, including infantry, two companies of light artillery and a company of sappers and miners, under command of Colonel Brown. The squad, ron at once hoisted out all boats. At nine P. M. two agreed upon in case signs of an attack by the Southerners were discovered. I afterwards learned that the troops had been called together by the "long roll" at Barrancas, and from the cheering, which was beard at Pickens, it was supposed speeches were made, &c., and that an imnediate attack was contemplated. This induced Captain Vogdes to send up rockets.

sland, and anchored three and a half miles east of Pick the squadron took on board 300 troops from her, and about midnight landed them at the wharf, north side of Pickens, without opposition of any kind. The Southern ors have usually two armed sloops and a little propeller cruising around, but no boats of any kind were seen.
On the 17th most of the United States marines wer

sent from Pickens on board their respective vessels.
The remaining troops on board the Atlantic were landed beach, the landing being covered by the Brooklyn and

The remaining troops on board the Atlantic were landed, and the squadron boats commenced landing her stores—the horses, sixty nine in number, mortars, &c.—on the beach, the landing being covered by the Brocklyn and Wyandot. The Atlantic experienced a territing gale just after leaving New York, and lost six horses. Three have been drowned here. Blorses and carts are now engaged taking stores, field pleces, &c., from the beach opposite the Atlantic up to Fort Pickans.

At one P. M., 17th, the United States steam frigate Powhatan, Lieut, Com. D. P. Forter, arrived under English colors, and the ship disguised as a bark. No one in the squadron was deceived, however, and it is not likely that Com. Ingraham was; for once seen, the Powhatan can never be mistaken for any other ship, except her sister ship the Susquehanna.

An hour atter arrival she hoisted the Stars and Stripes, went in near the Atlantic and anchored.

The Illinois is now hourly expected.

Colonel Brown will erect probably a sand bag bittery on Santa Rosa, opposite Surrancas, and by means of the flying artillery endeavor to prevent any force from getting a foothold on any part of the siland.

The United States ship St. Louis will leave to-day for Key West, taking orders for more troops to be sont here: so I hear. The squadron is now very shortgof officers. Commander Poor now commande the Brooklyn; Commander Alex. Gibson, the St. Louis; Lieutenant Church and Supply, each a lieutenant. This want of officers in greatly felt now that extra duty is required of these here. Pengacols light has been out where the 12th. This is important to owners of vessels bound here. One half of the crews of the different vessels of war (one watch) have been kept at their guas at light since her middle of March. This was done to prevent surprises of any kind. The Sabine is now thirty-two months, the St. Louis tempt-eight, and the Brooklyn twenty-seven months in commission. The crew of the first have had but that one "liberty" in thirty-three months. Why these vessels were sen

The United States ship St. Louis sailed yesterday after noon for Key West. Last night, just before midnight, the steamer Illinois, Captain —, arrived with 350 troops, under ithe command of brevet Colon's Breeks, of the artillery. She anchored near the Atlantic, and will discharge as soon as circumstances will permit. Commander Poor, of the Brooklyo. has immediate charge of the landing of the stores ammunition, &c., from the steamers, on board of which two lieuted ints of the navy remain to superintend the leading of boats, &c. All the heavy boats of the

which two loading of boats, &c. All the heavy boats of the squadron are engaged in the business of landing the army stores. The Sabine furnished yesterday a boat, with a double crew, artacd, to Fort Pickens, to row guard at night about the shore, &c.

The Illinois experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, &c. There are now about 1,000 troops on Santa Reca laland. How they are to live should they have to remain here during the coming summer I don't see, unless, indeed, material is brought here to build quarters outside of the fort. Pickens, like Moltae, was never intended for the full "war garrison" to live in. The large barracks opposite were built for that purpose, lonly a small guard being keyt in the fort to keep it in order. It would be provented, and it case of a threatened attack by any (for an enemy was ever expected from the faterior of the case.

entrenched camp on Santa Rosa island, opposite Barrancas.

The Atlantic brought from fortugas a number of
ingroes, to assist in discharging the steamer. Among
them is one owned by Mr. Madory Secretary of the Coniederate States Navy.

We have as yot mere rumors regarding the capture of
cumter. What the Pensacola papers publish must be
taken cum grans adis.

The Sabine is now at anchor ciose in to the beach of
Santa Rosa island, with the other vessels of the equadron.

LETTERS FROM PENSACOLA, FROM A MARINE IN THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE. OFF FOR PICKERS, PENSACOLA, April 19, 1961. My DEAR PARENTS-I am anxious to hear from you, and want to know how you are getting along in these trouble-some times. We have been lying here about two months and a half, and we might as well have been at sea, as no communication has passed between us and those on shore

We have got twelve days later news from New York. he latest paper on board being the HERALD of the 6th of troops for Fort Pickens. About four hours afterwards owing to the exertions of our captain (Adams), there

owing to the exertions of our captain (Adams), there were three or four hondred troops in the fort, which we reinforced under the guns of several of the seceders' isnd batteries and their fort (McRea). There was not a shot fired on either side.

There is a very large fleet of our men-of-war concentrating here, and everything looks like a fight; but we are all hoping for a settlement one way or another, as we are not particular which. A great many of our men's term of carvice has expired, and we are anxious to go home or else take Penssoola. This state of inaction is miserable, although things look very excited here just now. We have had no fresh food of any description for the last three months; so we are all on the fair way of having the scurvy if not soon on the move.

I wish you would try and write, and let me know how you all are getting along. The only chance of sending a letter to me will be for you to watch the papers closely, and you will see some vessel advertised for here. I expect piently of steamers will soon be tenving. New York for this place. Give my love to all friends. Your affectionate son.

P. 3 — You can take this letter to some paper for pub-

P. S.—You can take this letter to some paper for pub-LETTER NO. 2.

The following is from the same person, of Fort Pickens, and dated April 22:-My DEAR PARENTS-As the Atlantic will sail from this few lines. I wrote a note to you on the 18th of this month, but this will probably reach you first, as this steamer goes direct. It is now five months since I re-

steamer goes direct. It is now five months since I received a letter from you, and I am most anxious to hear from you how you are getting on, and making matters do in these treublous times.

We have just received news here that Virginia has second, and it has caused quite an excitement, as there are several officers in the feet who will resign to case the news is true; but if all the States go, we are attill ready to receive or irrs from government, so matter who is at its head. There is not, in army or navy, a man who would obey orders more strictly to the letter than our captain. We have bad convincing proof of it, as he-has risked our lives in opposition to the elements, to keep nothing a certain distance off this port. We will cheerfully obey him in anything he chooses to order, as we all like him.

I have been in very good health since I left New York; but living on salt victuals as leng as we have done will not agree with anybocy; so there are one or two here

York; but living on sait victuals as long as we have done will not agree with anybody; so there are one or two here down with the scurvy. Do not forget to write me the first opportunity you have. Direct for me on board this ship, at Penascole, Fia, or elsewhere. Give my love to all my friends, and particularly the children. Your

LATER NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

OUR FORT JEFFFERSON CORRESPONDENCE FORT JEFFRISON, TORTUGAS (Fla.), April 17, 1861.
Ordnance Supplies Received from the North-Enthuniage Among the Regular Soldiers-Preparing the Fort for Action-Heal by Condition of the Island-Rumoret Resig

mation of Dr. Eagle, of the Army, de.

There is great activity manifested here at present, consequent on the arrival of ordnance supplies from the North. The island presents one continued scene of bustle and ex-citement from morning till night. It is surprising to see with what alscrity the soldiers carry off the various buras rapidly as powder could make them; and eight-inch columbiad guns, weighing some nine thousand and old pounds, though not as summarily dealt with, are never-beless removed in double quick time. Quartermaster Benson indulges in rather an amusing phrase by ordering

Benson indulges in rather an amusing phrase by ordering the men to "pick them up and run away with them." We are all anxious to get these robels in position as soon as possible, laboring under the painful impression that our beloved uncle is going "To take up arms against a sea of troubles." Meanwhile, in the different bastions, the officers remain quietty superintending the good work of mounting, becless of the shouting and hallooing of the men as they rush to and fro along the easemstes, with barrows full of death-telling missiles. Lieutenante Robinson, Morris, Jackson and Graham are always seen busy at their posts. In both officers and men there is no apparent lack of the skill and energy requisite to carry out the ends of fort defences.

in both officers and men there is no apparent the ords of fort defences.

On Sunday, the l4th inst., a steamer with large numbers of men on board anchored a short distance off the fort. Her appearance at the time was an enigma—whence she came from and where she was going to. A number of army officers, however, landing from her in a small boat, served to clear up a portion of the mystery which her appearance created. After a brief interview with Major Arnold they left, taking with them several boxes of ammunition and a number of men. A large pile of brick was also observed in tow. One of the soldiers jeetingly remarked that they were taking them along to pell the secessionists from Penascola. Excepting the officers, there was not one perhaps that knew her exact destination. She put out to sea three hours after her arrival. The present healthy condition of the island may be inferred from the small number of patients in the hospital. The scarcity of fresh meat, however, renders the existence of this state of affairs a matter of uncertainty. It has been rumored of late, occasioning much regret, that Dr. D. Engle had sent in his resignation.

If the soldlers here had less occasion to grumble about their rations, the "busy notes of preparation" would sound much more musical in their cars.

Arrival of the Steamship Allantic with Troops or route for Fort Pickens—Movements of the United States Steamers Crusader and Ponehatan—Arrival of the Steamship Illinois from New York, with Troops for Firt Taylor—Activity of the United States Officers in the Gulf—Marine New, de . de.

The steam-bip Atlantic, Captain Gray, arrived at the outer anchorage of this barbor at noon of the 13th. outer anchorage of this harbor at noon of the 13th. Colonel Harvey Brown, in command of the United States forces on board, accompanied by Captain M. C. Meigs, of the Engineers, communicated with Fort Taylor, and procured an addition to their troops by drawing a number from each of the companies stationed at the fort and the barracks, a detachment amounting to fifty men. They also made a requisition for a park of artillery and a number of mortars. A supply of ordnance was also taken. The steam gunboat Crusader, Lieutenant Craven, was on hand ready to assist, and, taking the recruits and ordnance, placed them on board the Atlantic during the

of Lieutenant Morton at For: Jo erson. The Atlantic finally left the Fierida reefs on t e 15th inst., and heated for parts unknown.

tile burbor at an early hour on the morning of the 14th and dechanged signals with the United States steam ginboat Crus. tder. She was returning northward.

The schooler W. C. Atwater, Alien, arrived from Apainconcess on the 15th inst., in ballast. The Quartermaster of this post, Lieutenant A. C. Gillon, chartered her for the sum of \$950, to take a cargo of lumber, under sealed orders as to des mation, not to be opened until at sea.

She filled up and sailed on the 20th inst.

The Unite * States transport schooner Tortugas, Ellis arrived from Havana on the 15th, with the mails from New York of * Spril 5

The Unite * States transport schooner Tortugas, Ellis arrived from Havana on the 15th, with the mails from New York of * Spril 5

The United ! Mates revenue cutter W. S. Appleton, Lieutenant Duncan commanding, sailed for Havana, with destatches from the commander of Fort Taylor, on the Noth. She retur sed with a mail on the 20th.

The United States troops and maintions of war, arrived off Fort Taylor the m variety of the 17th. Colonel Brooks, in command of the United States troops on board, came ashere, accompanie * by United States Troops on board, came ashere, accompanie * by United States Torson the Harbor a salute was fired fr on Fort Taylor by Major French, which was acknowledg, why the steamer gracefully dipping her flag. The Illinois p visited her prov towards the west, and soon disappeared.

The surgeon lately in charge of the United States Marine Hospital, Dr. f. C. S. Krine, of Charleston, having resigned, the commandin y efficer of Fort Taylor took possession of the suiding, and placed it in the custody of Dr. W. F. Cornick, Ass. Vant Surgeon, United States Army, on the 17th inst.

The New York Underwrit was' schooner Criental, Captain Hoyt, has been chartered by the United States as a despatch vessel.

She salled on the 18th, underweeded orders.

The New York Underwriters' schooner Criental, Captain Hoyt, has been charter. If by the United States as a deepatch vessel.

She satied on the 18th, underwealed orders.
The United States mail steamship Galveston, Hutchins, arrived on the 21st, from New Crienza and Florida ports. She brought us the news of the hombardment and surrender of Fort Sumer, also the report that Figuria had seceded, and that General Scott has resigned. The news was received by the secessions with manifest pleasure, while the Unionists were much disheartened.

The steamship Daniel Wobster, Captain Miner, from New York, passed the city the 22d at neon. New York papers of the 18th were received by this vessel. The Webster passed Sand Key, and continued on towards Tortugas.

papers of the 16th were received by this vessel. The Webster passed Sand Key, and continued on towards Tortugus.

Lieutenant A. C. Gillen, Quartermaster of this post, has purchased, by order of Major French, the yacht Nonparell, ately oward by Ass F. Tift, and paid \$5,000. She is to be used as a despatch vessel.

On the 22d, in command of Lieutenast Duncan, of the Crusader, she was sent in reserch of a stolen smack. Lieutenant D. succeeded in overhanding the vessel, which proved to be the smack Princess, of this port. She was stolen from the wharf. The pirates, five in namber have been arrested by the State authorities, and are now undergoing an examination.

Nineteen sailers were landed at the upper end of this island on the night of the 23d from a Spanish smack. They are row being examined by a commission. They are supposed to be the crew of the ship Teressa, which vessel has lately landed a cargo of slaves on the Cuban coast.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. Gray, served this morning at daylight, from Fort Pickens. She leaves this morning for New York. Capt. M. C. Meigs, United States Engineers, is on board. The sloop of-war St. Louis is in the harbor, from Pensacola. The United States steamer Crusader, Lieut. Com. Graven, towed the St. Louis to the anchorage, under the guns of Fort Taylor. She sails to day for Persacola, with a number of mechanics from Fort Taylor.

walls.

In port, sloop of war St. Louis, steamships Mohawk, Crusader, Atlantic and Galveston.

The schooner Mary Porter has landed a large cargo of ordnance at Fort Jefferson. Everything quiet at Key West and Tortugas. Garrisons in perfect health.

LATEST NEWS FROM KEY WEST. KRY WEST, April 25, 1861. The Crusader goes to Havana to night. The Mohawk Lieut. Strong commanding, takes stores, laborers mechanics to Fort Pickens.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Visit to the Charleston Forts after the Bombardment of Sumter. OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1861. First to Morris Island and Fort Sumter-Effects of the Batde-Camp Life-Providental Escapes-Incidents, dc, dc. In company with Mr. W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times; Hon. J. L. Manning, ex-Governor o South Carolina; Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., ex United States Senator; Hon. W. Porcher Miles, ex-member of Congress aids of General Beauregard; Colonel J. J. Lucas, of the Southern confederacy, your correspondent yesterday en-joyed the pleasure of a careful visit among the fortifications on Morris Island and the ruins-for such they may now be called-of Fort Sumter, a special steamer being etached for the purpose by the kindness of the Com

Passing the old fashioned Castle Pinckney, the floating attery, entilade, and mortar batteries on Sullivan's sland, and Fort Moultrie, the Lady Davis steamed around Fort Sumter, and made her way to Morris Island, on the opposite shore. Here the party landed in a flatboat, and were received by a guard of soldiers, who are always on duty at this point to keep off intruders and this now thoroughly military locality.

The scene from this point, while lively and interesting

for the moment, cannot but strike every visiter with it utterly dreary and decolate character. Commencing a your feet, a broad, white beach, upon which the surf of the ocean is ever dashing, runs either way until its con-tour is lost in the curves of the island. A few rols in the immense hills of sand thrown up, ten, twenty and thirty feet high, as breastworks to receive the enemy. The next instant the eye takes in a complete picture of the "pageantry of war." Fierce looking guns jut out find them. Huge piles of bags filled with "mother earth" loom up high in air and glisten in the sunshine. lefying in their well-tramped solidity the heaviest shot. Narrow paths pursue among them their zigzag course to afford protection to those who have occasion to move from point to point; while in the distance, over the rregular surface of the island, are scattered the white tents of the various camps—the "cottage homes" of the soldlers-impenetrable marshes, pools of stageaut water, and now and then a tree, a house, or a low hill, orowned with a stunted growth of vegetation, which relieves the monotony of the scene.

To a stranger the topographical character of the locali-

ty is not by any means charming. By no one but a South Carolina soldier would it be thought remotely comforts ble. Yet, to a certain extent, it has been made "even

With a cheerful adaptability to circumstances worthy of the French Zouaves, these brave fellows have dropped into their places as contentedly as if they had een accustomed to them all their lives. With nothing but canyage for their roofs-frequently nothing but the

been accustomed to them all their lives. With nothing but canvase for their roofs—frequently nothing but the open air—planks and straw for their beds, here they have eaten, drunk, slept, drilled and fought like men inure due hardship.

A few of the most delicately nurtured have suffered, it is true, from colds and rheumatisms, but none have given up their duty disabled, while the bronzed and rugged features, hard hands and robust forms of the large proportion, indicate the benedical physical effect of the severe training which has been undergone.

To return to our starting point, however. Passing up the beach, a few steps carry our party into what is called THE FOINT BATTRRIES.

These are mounted with three ten inch mortars and two forty-two pounders, between which was placed the rife cannon. Beneath your feet is a plank floor; in frent a plank wall, say twelve feet high, on the other side of which, lies the mountain of sand, which constitutes its strength; while a little way distant is the magazine, also impenetrably covered with the same abundant material. It was here that Capt. Jones, of the ordnance, while standing with his back against the purspet, roceived a thirty-two pound ball upon his shoulders, which struck ontside, bounded over and rolled down upon him. Luckily its only effect was to prestrate him for a moment, and he was soon at duty again. I hear that the captain observed that he would "much rather carry the pill upon his shoulders than in his stomach."

Within a few rods of these batteries, looking seaward, is the

the Engineers, communicated with rot Taylor, and procured an addition to their troops by drawing a number
from each of the companies stationed at the fort and the
barracks, a detachment amounting to fifty men. They
also made a requisition for a park of artillery and a
number of mortars. A supply of ordnance was also
taken. The steam gunboat Crusader, Licutenant Craven,
was on hand ready to assist, and, taking the recruits and
ordnance, placed them on board the Atlantic during the
night. At daylight of the 14th she left the harbor and
steared westward.

We have since learned that she touched at Tortugas,
where Ordeal Brown secured the services of a number
of integers and mechanics, and added them to his comtagers. The stear guns of the Engineers, joined
the cape titles, and also Lieutenant Resso, the assistant

quarters—the ired battery must have been disciped. It was a part of the tactics of the battle, however to reader these gives, some of which are of the heaviest character, unavails be from the start, and some after the break of day their o'Aject was so nearly effected as to runder the paraget of Semiver unitestable.

Just behind the iron battery is the sand protected magazine and the 'rat holes,' as they are termed, where the men were to rivite in case of shelling.

All the batteries which I have thus far mame i were manned and meat e. Uctently worked by the Palmotte Guard, Captain Cothbe. 't. a crack corps, composed of the city of Charleston. Three professors of the Citaces Academy—Major Savees, Cartain J. F. Thomas, and Licutenant Armstrong—were also with these and assisted at the guns. One of the members of this company, Mr. Arthur P. Lioing, narrowly escaped death from Major Anderson's first gun upon that point. En was upon the paraget, about planing the palmette flag when the baff passed within a tew inches of his bead. Neshing daunted, still retaining his exposed position, he wared the flag aloft, and then amid the cheers of his comrutes proceeded with his work and retired behind the baffery.

Only lifty yards distant from this piace is

THE TEATIER BATTERY.

consisting of three ten-inch mortars. This is a moment of engineering science and energy, and, like the others, is a combination of massive beams and and bags. It has the usual bombproof places of retreat for the relays and wounded. The battery was manned by the iderion Artillery. Capt. King, who were assisted lake in the bombardment by the Sunner Guard, Capt. Bussel. The distance from this point to the bestged fort is about thirteen hundred yards.

A little further on we pass in succession behind natural and artificial breastworks, which are known by different letters in the alphabet, their names being marked upon the breech of the guns or neatly peinted upon the woodwork of the paraget. Among them was the famous bettery its in the alphabet, their na

would make a French or English seedier think he was be Paradias.

The camp of the Palmetto Guard, which numbers seeme one hundred and eighty men, besides being marked with these psouliar emblems of content, is striking in another aspect. On every tent is a sign-which gives its mane, according to the fancy of the occupants, and on swear table stands a bottle, which is nover empty. The latter item is indicative of the very moderate use which is made of liquor.

The following is a list of these names:

La Vivandiere. (This is the tent of the Captain.).

Congaree House,
Laby Emily,
Charity Hall,
Rancha of the Millerites,
Gasdeen Castle,
The Wigwam,
Red Hall,
The Capital,
Richiand Hall,
Ranche of the Captain.

Beauregard, Letitia—Sans Sour Brandy Peaches.

Brandy Peaches.

I found the latter quite mellow.

Within their tents these brave follows have made the most of everything. A few have cots, but the majority lie upon a plank floor, with nothing but straw below and a bianket above them. The kitches is in a tent by itself, and the cooking, as is usual, is done in messes. The calling is as good as the drinking, and with a dozen or two-pany, flying actively around, I could, with a little strated of transpination, almost forget that I was in a warlike

of trangination, almost forget that I was in a washing carpp.

Speaking of these servants, while as a majority they are the most arrant cowards in the world, their affections for those who own them is such that in some instances they have voluntarily left their hemes in the country, and, without the knowledge of their masters, followed them to the field. I was informed that one of these, belonging to Lieut. Rhott, stationed at Fort Moultrie, bearing that he had been wounded, procured a boat, and, rowing through the thickest of the fire, to the surprise of the Lieutenant, walked into his presence. Fortunately the rumor was false, but the faithful slave refused to leave his master, and remained throughout the action. These are the negroes who, according to the Northern press, "will rise in insurrection in case of civil war, and be a terror to the South."

Leaving Morris Island, we proceeded to Fort Sumter, steaming around, while a fine opportunity was afforded of examining the effect of the bombardmens. Without of most terrific perpering. The several faces, exposed to fire are so thoroughly pitted that the stronghold looks as if it had but just recovered from an attack of the small-pox. Every place where a ball struck the brick work has been torn away by the bushel. Portions of the edge of the parapet are crumbling in ruins. The traverse there erected to prevent the raking fire of Fort Mouliris upon the guns en barbelte seems just ready to fall, while fragments of mortar, granite, brick and bursted shell lie upon the water washed rocks outside.

In only one place was a breach commenced, and that was exposed to the fire from Cumming's Point. This would have required at least two days to complete.

Landing at the wbarf, we found workmen busy in taking up the mine which had been prepared for use in case of an attempt to land. And now, entering the fort, the accept presonated is beyond all description. Language cannot convey the picture of black and battered walls, crumbling terraces, and the debris of battle and of fire everywhere visible.

Taking a position about the centre of the parade ground, to look fairly around, I found myself standing over the newly covered grave of one of the men killed by the explosion while saluting the ligs. Two cannon balls supported a small stick which marked the spot, and reclining against these was a temporary granite slab a foot square, with the simple inscription upon it—

A new grave had been built of brick, another monument will be erected, and there the poor fellow lies after his long imprisonment and brave fight, cut short in his glowing anticipations of a "welcome home."

Near this reminiscence, saddest of all of the past aght, stands an immense ten inch columbiad, pointed towards the city of Charleston, a wall built around it for rotreat whenever it was fired, lest is should burst. It is related of this gan that Lieutenant Foster three times went across the ground to discharge it, and three times was driven back by the shells falling around him.

The spot where the fire broke out is on the right hand of the gatoway, in the officers' quarters, and the perforations of the red hot shot through the still standing walls there may be counted by hundreds. From this point the fire spread in either direction until all that could be burned was in flames.

The flag staff, shot away about seventy five feet from the ground, bears several marks of grazing bails upom its sides. Passing up the iron stairways which lead to the parapet, another mene of desolation presents itself. Aside from the destruction by fire, balls have struck everywhere. The parapet is torn away in numbers of places, and the guns are knocked into all positions imaginable. Some lie on their sides, others are driven from their places: several point upward in the air, while the few that deggedly retained their places are marked and cracked so as to be utterly useless. The largest gun on the parapet, and one which was most feared, was dismounted by its own recoil, at the first fire, and thus Previdence interposed to prevent the destruction which might have resulted from its use.

Hand grenades, shells, balls, fragments of missiles, rammers and swabbers, and other paraphernalia of the battie still lay around in profusion, just as they had been interposed to prevent the destruction which might have resulted from its use.

In the magazine there still remains a large amount of powder, but it was only "by the grace of God" tha

MPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY
OF WAR OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGORIEN, April 22, 1861.

Hop. R. Macoffel, Frankfert —
Sin—Your patriotic response to the requisition of the
President of the United States for troops to cooree the